Fiscal Year 2021 Tuition and Required Fees

UM

Following is a summary of FY 2021 tuition and fee recommendations which are being presented for approval at the June 18-19, 2020 Board meeting. The University of Missouri’s FY 2021 tuition and fee recommendations balance the financial hardship and uncertainty of our students and their families with the need to continue to provide a high quality education to our students. These recommendations strive to keep our commitment to student affordability, producing more college graduates who join the state’s highly skilled workforce, and provide high quality academic programs at a competitive cost.

In addition to the FY 2021 tuition and fee recommendations, Vice President Ryan Rapp will provide an update on the University’s long-term tuition plans and how the universities are considering changing their pricing strategies to improve predictability for students and encourage degree completion.

Executive Summary

* The University of Missouri is evaluating changes to current tuition and fee structures. The current structures across the four universities challenge predictability for students and the rate structures could be improved to encourage faster degree completion to better meet the state’s workforce needs.
* Undergraduate resident tuition rates are recommended to increase by the Higher Education Student Funding Act (HESFA, SB 807 & 577) allowable percent of 2.3%. These rates will be charged to all resident students, but the 1.6% increase from FY 2020 will continue to be waived to keep the student assessed amount equal to only the allowed FY 2021 inflationary increase.



* Undergraduate nonresident and graduate tuition rates are proposed to increase by 2.3% except for S&T’s graduate rates which remain flat.



* Professional school tuition rates are recommended to increase from 1.4% to 6.0% depending on the program.
* Required fees are recommended to increase at CPI or 2.3% for UMKC and S&T. MU has one new student referendum approved fee for student media which makes the overall increase 2.8%.

No. 3

Recommended Action - Fiscal Year 2021 Tuition and Required Fees, UM

It was recommended by the respective Chancellors, endorsed by President Choi, recommended by the Finance Committee, moved by Curator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and seconded by Curator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, that the attached schedules of rates for tuition, information technology fees, and student activity, facility and service fees, be approved, effective with the 2020 fall term.

1. Tuition and information technology fees as shown in the attached schedules and described in the Board materials be approved and become effective beginning with the 2020 fall term. Specifically, this includes:
   1. Tuition rates to increase as follows:
      1. Resident undergraduate tuition to increase by 2.3%. For fall 2020 and spring and summer 2021 terms, resident undergraduate students will be assessed the 2.3% increase with the prior year waivers carried forward. The President is directed to use his authority under CRR 230.010.C to waive tuition so resident undergraduate students only pay the 2.3% increase and continue the same waiver as provided in FY 2020. The President may withdraw such waiver and require payment up to the maximum assessed rate in the event financial circumstances warrant.
      2. Nonresident undergraduate and graduate tuition rates are proposed to increase by 2.3% except for the S&T nonresident graduate rate which will not be changed.
      3. S&T will increase international undergraduate tuition by 2.3%. Tuition for international graduate students will not be changed.
      4. UMSL Illinois undergraduate and graduate tuition to increase by 2.3%
      5. UMKC Kansas and Heartland undergraduate tuition to increase by 2.3%.
      6. Professional school tuition to increase from 1.4% to 6%.
   2. Information Technology fee will increase by 2.3%.
2. Student activity, facility and service fees as shown in the attached schedule and described in the Board materials be approved and become effective beginning with the 2020 fall term.

1. Effective beginning with the 2020 fall term, the Board of Curators revokes and repeals all previous tuition and required fee schedules and adopts the attached tuition and required fees rate schedules. The Board finds such action to be necessary for the maintenance and operation of the University.

Roll call vote Finance Committee: YES NO

Curator Chatman

Curator Hoberock

Curator Steelman

Curator Williams

The motion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Roll call vote of Board of Curators: YES NO

Curator Brncic

Curator Chatman

Curator Graham

Curator Hoberock

Curator Layman

Curator Snowden

Curator Steelman

Curator Wenneker

Curator Williams

The motion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Long Term Tuition and Fee Models

Tuition has become the primary source of academic revenue for the University of Missouri System. This growth has occurred over the course of several decades, and forces within public higher education continue to shift. The University has not evaluated the overall framework for tuition and fees in over a decade to ensure they still support both trends in the marketplace and the needs of the institution.

Over the past year, the University of Missouri began a process to evaluate tuition models for the four Universities. The University’s future tuition and fee strategies will encompass the following principles:

* Be more student friendly
  + Simplified bill
  + Predictable
  + Limited pricing variables
  + Ties to student outcomes
  + Facilitates retention and completion
* Generate resources to maintain program quality
* Be efficient and cost effective to administer
* Facilitate achievement of the strategic plan and campus mission
* Focus on the long-term needs of the institution (5+ years)

First and foremost, a new tuition structure must be student friendly. The primary revenue source for large public research institutions has shifted from state support to tuition. Competition for students has increased and students have begun to focus on value delivery as they pay a higher share of the cost. The tuition model should also support university retention and completion models, encouraging students to complete degrees on time and graduate.

Throughout the fall of 2019, each university worked to develop the concepts behind their long-term tuition model following these principles. Their plan was based on the unique needs of their individual student population and coalesced around the following two guiding principles:

* Differential fee consolidation and simplification
* “Plateau” pricing to improve both retention and completion

Differential Fee Consolidation and Simplification

College degrees increase earnings over a student’s lifetime, with the average degree holder earning $1 million more than the comparable high school graduate. Differences in earnings by major are even more stark, with the highest earning majors (engineering) out-earning the lowest earning majors (education) by over $3 million in lifetime earnings ([Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce).](https://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/The-Economic-Value-of-College-Majors-Full-Report-web-FINAL.pdf)  Past tuition strategies of charging a single rate across majors do not reflect these economic differences and the market forces.

The University of Missouri has differentiated pricing for bachelor’s degree programs with supplemental fees for more than a decade. Differential fees have become a standard pricing methodology in public higher education, as table 1 denotes:

Table 1: Differential Program Fees and Differential Course Fees for surrounding institutions



*Source: Independent analysis of institution websites as of February 2020*

Every flagship or land grant institution in surrounding states has some form of differential program fees or course fees. Currently, the University of Missouri follows the course fee model whereby the fee is attached to the course rather than the student. In evaluating new models, several of the Universities are exploring moving from fees charged at the course level to fees charged based on the student and their major. The current model utilized by the University is the most common in the surrounding market, however, our students have voiced a desire to move to something that is easier to understand and more predictable.

Given the current pricing structure charges supplemental fees by individual course, students and parents do not know how much the next semester bill will be until the student enrolls in classes. Many may not understand the fees until they appear on the bill. Predictability can be enhanced by developing a tuition pricing strategy that has a limited set of pricing variables known to students earlier in the process.

Each university’s plan includes an element of fee simplification for students. The plans are considering charging students with limited variables, with most focusing on pricing at the program level based upon the student’s degree, rather than the classes the student selects. This simplification allows the student to know their rate per credit hour when they are accepted into a program or declare a major. The next phase of development in the long-term models involves researching the current fees in place and determining how to consolidate the current class-based fees into program-based fees. As these fees would not be charged to all students, they will continue not be subject to the increase cap under HESFA.

Plateau Pricing to Improve Retention and Completion

Tuition plateaus involve fixing the credit hour cost for a range of credit hours, generally with a minimum set around what a University views as a “full-time” student. This type of pricing strategy would result in a flat tuition rate for a set range of credit hours. The bottom of the range is usually 12 credit hours, or full-time student status for federal financial aid. Within the plateau, each additional credit hour of consumption above the low-end amount is free to the student. This encourages students to take fuller course loads and progress towards a degree faster.

The University of Missouri used a plateau rate from the 1960’s through the mid 1980’s. During this time the plateau range varied beginning with 8 credit hours, 9 credit hours, 12 credit hours, or 14 credit hours with no maximum number of credits.

Table 2: Public Institutions with plateau pricing and ranges for plateaus

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Institution** | **Plateau Charge Programs** |
| Indiana University-Bloomington | Flat Rate for 12-18 Credit Hours (CH) |
| Iowa State University | Plateau for 12+ CH |
| Oklahoma State University | Plateau for 12+ CH |
| Purdue University | Plateau for 8+ CH |
| University of Alabama | Plateau for 12-16 CH |
| University of Iowa | Plateau for 12+ CH; Separate rate for non-resident and international students |
| University of Kentucky | Plateau for 12+ CH, with exception of Online and Engineering |
| University of Minnesota - Twin Cities | Degree seeking Flat Rate no matter CH taken; Non-Degree plateau 13+CH |
| University of North Dakota | Plateau for 12+CH; with exception of Online and Law |
| University of Oklahoma | Plateau for 12+CH  Students who are charged the plateau rate and take fewer than 15 hours per semester may be able to bank hours to use in the summer. Guaranteed Tuition Program available to resident for 15% additional charge |
| University of Tennessee | Plateau for 12+ CH |
| University of Wisconsin - System | Plateau for 12-18 CH |
| Truman State | Flat Rate for 12-17 CH |

*Source: Independent analysis of institution websites as of February 2020*

When converting from a per credit hour tuition rate, it is important for Universities to project changes in student credit hour consumption. Over the spring and summer, each university will model the impact of their pricing strategies on the student population. The modeling will help determine both the changes in the revenues and the cost to the students. For the Universities implementing plateaus, they must also consider implementing some form of cap on the plateau to ensure students do not take too heavy of a load without appropriate approval. This can either be done with a cap on eligible hours (17 or 18 are not uncommon ending points for the plateau) or a requirement for additional approval to enroll in more than a set number of credit hours.

Summaries by Campus

MU

The University of Missouri is evaluating the adoption of a plateaued undergraduate tuition structure that would be differentiated by a student’s primary program of study. The structure would apply to students enrolled in on-campus and distance degree programs. Three to five rates would be established to group programs into comparable tiers and consolidate current fee structures.

The plateau within each tier will allow students to take from 12 to 18 credit hours per term. The ability to take up to 18 credit hours per term will facilitate student’s ability to complete their degree in four years without additional cost. Assessed tuition based on the student’s program of study will provide consistency and the ability for students and families to plan for future terms.

The most crucial aspect for a successful transition and implementation will be effective communication. Stakeholder engagement for this project will span many constituencies both internal and external to the University. Internal communication will begin in 2020 with small focus groups of current students, faculty and staff. Through these focus groups insight will be gained into the preferences presented through the tiered model system and the potential challenges as we move from our current tuition model. This feedback would enhance the proposal that is planned to be presented to the Board of Curators in the spring of 2021 for approval. With the approval from the Board in the spring of 2021, communication would begin with our most critical external constituency, prospective students, regarding the transition to a new tuition structure. The changes to the tuition structure will be considered thoughtfully and likely implemented over a period of time, to allow for adequate communication for new students and a period of transition for current students.

UMKC

During the summer and fall of 2019 UMKC undertook a comprehensive review of its existing tuition and fees with a view to find strategies to improve the pricing structure, leading to an improved student experience and improved overall performance. After performing the review, UMKC has decided to move forward with differential program pricing using a tiered tuition model for the higher cost programs. This will eliminate supplemental fees within these programs and make pricing easier for students to predict. The movement towards differential pricing is also supported by UMKC’s academic portfolio review and UMKC Forward. This process will encompass a review of colleges and degrees for academic quality and degree demand coupled with related margins on degree programs.

UMKC has reviewed plateau pricing, but it does not appear to fit the undergraduate population that trends more towards part-time students who come to UMKC to finish their degree. The plateau(s) being reviewed allowed a student to take 12 to 18 hours a semester for one set fee. UMKC’s undergraduate entering class this past fall was 52% first-time-college and 48% transfer students (excludes dual high school students). The average First Time College (FTC) student enrolled in 14.33 hours and the transfer students averaged 2 hours less. Affordability and financial need are critical concerns for students. Many students have full-time jobs and family commitments, and the opportunity to actually enroll in more than 12 hours may be impractical.

UMKC plans to simplify student activity fees is continuing by rolling the separate rates and charging structures for mandatory fees into a single fee. This will simplify the bill and related pricing variables for students. UMKC plans to continue to work with student groups and other constituents over the next year to ensure the combination into a single fee is still transparent for students, as students have been involved in the use of the funding from these fees in the past. The goal is to simplify the pricing structure while still providing transparency into the use of funds. Both the fee simplification and the differential tuition proposal will be finalized by Spring 2021 for approval.

UMSL

The University of Missouri – St. Louis (UMSL) is considering implementing a tiered fee model based upon the student’s declared major. The tiers will bundle together pricing for like programs based upon the cost to deliver the program, and consolidate what are now previously separate fees. The bundling of the fees provides a more predictable model for students, as they are able to understand their cost by the declared major. This model also reduces the cross subsidies across programs, as students will pay an amount closer to the actual cost of their program. UMSL is also considering the implementation of a plateau model, but the plateau model presents more challenge for UMSL due to the consumption patterns and differences in their current student population. UMSL desires the benefits of increased retention and graduation rates from plateau models, and is currently considering how to develop a strategy that delivers this to their specific student population, which tends to be more non-traditional and part-time.

S&T

Missouri S&T is considering the adoption of a plateaued tuition structure with additional program fees for Engineering, Computing and Business programs. Arts and Sciences programs will be proposed to maintain at the base rate. Current plans for the plateau encompass 12 to 18 hours, providing a large range of credit hours to encourage students to take a full load for completion. Charges above and below the plateau will be based upon an hourly rate. In addition, Missouri S&T plans to consolidate mandatory fees into simplified groups .

Missouri S&T designed the proposed model to be more student friendly. The draft model simplifies the pricing variables and makes the student bill easier to predict and understand. Plateau tuition has the additional benefit of simplifying the refund and course change process, as movements within the plateau do not have to be repriced on the student bill as today’s fees do.

The new model also facilitates improvements in both retention and graduation. The model will encourage students to take a full course load with no marginal cost for being at a full load of 15 hours. The plateau rate should:

* Reduce time to graduation
* Improve retention and graduation rates
* Reduce the total cost of education and opportunity costs of lost earnings
* Reduce students taking classes at other universities
* Reduce student debt at graduation.

Next Steps

Throughout the next year, each university will work with their constituents to vet the specifics of the proposed models. These sessions will provide feedback from students and other impacted parties on the items to consider in the change process, and the details that need to be determined as a part of a transition plan.

Each university will also complete modeling to determine the impact on both price setting and the related outcome metrics including retention and graduation. The modeling will help determine how to price consolidated fees and the tuition plateau in a manner to support program quality for students.

Through the feedback and modeling, each university will develop a specific implementation plan for their new tuition strategy. The detailed plan will delineate the specific pricing variables and ranges of the plateaus, based upon actual student data and feedback. The universities will also work on their specific transition and implementation plans, with a planned presentation to the board for approval with the approval of tuition and fees in the spring of 2021. The first possible semester of implementation for any model changes would be fall of 2021, but some universities may desire to wait longer to allow for further communications with students recruited into the new model.

Fiscal Year 2021 Tuition and Required Fees

For FY 2021 the University proposes inflationary increases to the majority of tuition and mandatory fees. These increases will be utilized to maintain and improve the quality of teaching and instruction at the University. As a part of the FY 2021 budgeting process and beyond, the University will realize significant cost reductions, and these tuition increases are necessary to ensure a high quality of education is maintained for the future. Without increases to tuition, the university will have to further reduce key instructional resources that drive tuition revenue and evaluate cutting key research initiatives.

**Figure 1: Resident Undergraduate Tuition to Inflation**

*Source: University of Missouri Financial Statements, tuition records, CPI-U from BLS*

Over the past decade, the University of Missouri has not made up for cuts in state funding by raising tuition rates for Missouri undergraduate students. This is in contrast to the national narrative and trend on tuition increases for public higher education, especially research universities. At the same time tuition trended with inflation, state support dropped by 8% in nominal dollars and 23% in real dollars. This compares to the national average of 17% growth in real dollars and flat appropriations in real dollars (SHEEO). On average, the College Board’s *Trends in College Pricing* found that published in-state tuition at public doctoral institutions increased by 2.2% above inflation over the past decade (2010-2020). For the same time-period, the University of Missouri increased prices by 0.4% above inflation.

**Figure 2: University of Missouri Changes in Resources to Inflation (%)**

*Source: University of Missouri Financial Statements and IR FTE, CPI-U from BLS*

Figure 2 demonstrates the change in net tuition and fees per student, state support per student, and the combination of both tuition and fees and state support in relation to inflation. It is important for public institutions to look at both state support and tuition when evaluating the resources available for a degree, as they represent the key revenues for the academic enterprise. Together, they provide the revenue sources that fund students’ education. As noted on the chart, tuition increases moderately outpace inflation. Net tuition growth was primarily due to a change in a mix in enrollment with growth in the number of students from outside Missouri outpacing the growth in students from Missouri. The growth in net tuition per student was not enough to offset the falling state support per student. When tuition and state support are combined into resources per student, the sum grows at a slower rate than inflation, demonstrating the actual cost reductions that were necessary for the University to balance budgets and deliver a quality degree.

Following are the recommendations regarding tuition and required fees effective beginning with the 2020 fall term. Specifically, the materials include recommendations concerning undergraduate tuition, graduate tuition, professional schools’ tuition, information technology fee, and student activity, facility and service fees. Detailed schedules are provided at the end of this document.

Higher Education Student Funding Act (HESFA) Change for Tuition and Required Fees

Undergraduate tuition and required fees charged to all Missouri resident students are governed by the Higher Education Student Funding Act (HESFA, SB 807 & 577 passed in 2018 revises Section 173.1003, RSMo, commonly referred to as SB389.) Tuition and required fees include the tuition and fees charged to all students. HESFA allows for increases above inflation only if state support declines in the most recent completed fiscal year. As the University of Missouri received an $8 million increase in state support from FY 2018 to FY 2019 for specific programs, statute allows for an inflationary increase of 2.3%.

Resident Undergraduate Tuition

The University is recommending increasing board approved rates by the HESFA permissible inflation of 2.3%. These rates will be charged to all resident students, but the FY 2020 waiver of 1.6% will continue to reduce the effective cost for the student. The following table represents the FY 2020 board approved and recommended FY 2021 rates for resident undergraduate tuition and the impact to students with the 2.3% increase and the continuing waiver.



Approved rates will be charged to students, but will be reduced by a limited Missouri resident undergraduate tuition waiver. Resident undergraduate students only pay the inflationary increase over FY 2020 assessed provided the President may withdraw such waiver and require payment up to the maximum assessed rate in the event financial circumstances warrant.

Undergraduate tuition and required fees charged to all Missouri resident students are governed by the Higher Education Student Funding Act (HESFA, Section 173.1003, RSMo, commonly referred to as SB389.) Tuition and required fees typically include base tuition, information technology fee, and student activity, facility and services fees. In FY 2014 UMSL restructured their tuition rates to include base tuition and all required fees, and thus eliminated separate billing for other required fees. The Higher Education Student Funding Act modifies the definition of tuition and required fees to exclude fees that were passed by student referendum or officially recognized student government organizations popularly elected by the students on campus.

The table below shows tuition and required fees for a Missouri resident undergraduate student as defined by the Higher Education Student Funding Act (SB389.) The University recommends FY 2021 tuition rates and required fees for a resident undergraduate to increase up to CPI of 2.3%; which is the highest increase permissible without seeking a waiver. The University’s tuition and required fees average if approved as submitted is $237.75 and complies with the HESFA law.



UMKC and UMSL have Metropolitan undergraduate tuition rates for students from Kansas and Illinois counties in their market area. UMSL and UMKC also have undergraduate rates which includes the entire state of Illinois and Kansas. The Metropolitan, Illinois and Kansas tuition rates are proposed to increase the same as Missouri resident rates. UMKC also has a Heartland undergraduate tuition rate which equals 150 percent of the Missouri resident rate. Heartland states include Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas.

Non-Resident Undergraduate Tuition

The University recommends an increase of 2.3% for nonresident undergraduate tuition rates.



S&T is recommending a 2.3% increase for international undergraduate students which is $1,031.90 per credit hour or $30,957 per academic year.

Graduate Tuition

Resident and non-resident graduate tuition rates are recommended to increase 2.3% for MU, UMKC, and UMSL. S&T is proposing to keep both resident and non-resident rates unchanged.





UMKC and UMSL have Metropolitan graduate tuition rates for students from Kansas and Illinois counties in their market area. The Metropolitan tuition rates are the same as Missouri resident rates.

UMKC has a separate tuition rate for graduate nursing programs, which UMKC assesses on all graduate nursing credits. The nursing tuition rate for FY 2021 will be $613.80 for residents and $1,168.30 for nonresidents.

S&T is recommending international graduate rate remaining flat at $1,306.60 per credit hour or $39,198 per academic year.

Professional School Tuition

The University recommends to increase Professional tuition rates at varying levels based on cost and market analysis of the particular schools and their relationship to the University strategic plans. These recommendations are summarized below.



Several professional schools had multi-year increases approved by the Board in prior year that would impact FY 2021. Many of these will be deferred for upcoming academic years. The following explains increase requests above CPI:

* UMKC Law JD program received approval from the Board to increase tuition by 2.5% for FY 2020 and FY 2021. The proposed rate increase is necessary in order to contribute to the overall fiscal health of the university while not adversely affecting the ability to recruit quality students.
* UMKC Law LLM program received approval from the Board to increase tuition by 2.5% for residents and 5% for non-residents for FY 2020 and FY 2021. The higher non-resident increase will generate additional revenue from government-sponsored students, which can offset the additional expenses and provide resources for expanding the program.
* UMKC School of Pharmacy is requesting a tuition increase of 6 percent.  Market analysis indicates that tuition increases in this range would maintain the school’s regional competitiveness with other Pharmacy schools.  The increased revenue will cover increasing costs to delivery curricula, including hiring of faculty.
* UMKC Dental School is requesting a 5% increase to tuition due to increased costs of operation and changes that will be needed to keep the students, faculty and clinic patients safe. New CDC guidelines and the need for additional PPE will increase costs significantly.
* The MU School of Health Professions is requesting a new on-line tuition of $700 per credit hour that includes the base tuition and an online fee to be assessed to Post-Professional Occupational Therapy Doctoral students. The professional designation for Occupational Therapy is in part because of the higher cost associated with administration of a health care related curriculum. The department has to employ licensed health care professionals to run the training program and a lower faculty-student ratio is required to teach clinical related content. The $700 per credit hour fee requested is highly competitive based upon similar degree programs offered at peer institutions for this degree.

Information Technology Fee

The information technology fee is recommended to increase by CPI of 2.3% to $14.35 at MU, $15.00 at UMKC and $15.65 at Missouri S&T. The Information Technology fee is a required fee and subject to the HESFA calculations.

Student Activity, Facility, and Service Fees

These fee proposals were prepared under the direction of the Vice Chancellors or Vice Provosts for Student Affairs on each campus. Planning for fee changes are conducted using operating assumptions unique to each campus and activity, within the context of general economic guidelines communicated by the Finance Division. Appropriate advisory groups, affected students, and/or their elected officers reviewed and supported the activity, facility, and service fee proposals.

Increases in undergraduate activity, facility, and service fees per semester are 2.3% at UMKC and Missouri S&T. The fees will increase at 2.8% at MU. These rate changes are in compliance with the HESFA (SB 807 & 577). Graduate and professional student fees increase by 2.8% at MU, and 2.3% at UMKC and Missouri S&T.

Fees are assessed predominantly on a per credit hour basis with a plateau of 12 credit hours per semester and 6 credit hours for the summer session. However, the graduate and professional student plateau is 9 credit hours per semester. Some fees are assessed at a flat rate per semester, or have a lower plateau.

At MU, total student activity, facility, and service fees per semester are proposed to increase by 2.8% or $13.27 for undergraduate students and 2.8% or $12.45 for graduate and professional students. The student activity fee increase above CPI reflects a student fee referendum passed in March to support Student Media. 75.5% of students voted in favor of the fee increase.  MU Student Activity Fees include fees to fund: Student Government, Student Organizations, Multicultural Student Organizations, Readership Program, Sustainability Program, Sports Clubs, Associated Students, Capital Improvement, Divisional Councils, Transportation System, Student Unions, Student Life, Counseling Center, Jesse Auditorium, MU Libraries, and Technology.

The MU Student Fee Review Committee, which is comprised of a representative mix of undergraduate and graduate students, annually reviews activity, facility, and health service fees in detail.  They make a recommendation to the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs regarding any increases or reallocations.  The requested increases represent the Committee’s recommendations.

UMKC total student activity, facility, and service fees are proposed to increase at 2.3% or $12.52 a semester.

Missouri S&T total student activity, facility, and service fees are proposed to increase by 2.3% or $11.30 a semester.

In FY 14 the UMSL campus restructured their tuition and required fees into a base tuition rate. The campus no longer assesses student activity, facility, and service fees separately.

Fee Rate Schedules

Rate schedules for FY 2021 tuition, information technology fees, and student activity, facility, and service fees along with the marginal annual impact of the increases are below.











